The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY L. V. BLUM.

THE PRESS will advocate a speedy restoration of the Union. We will strive to render it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and no pains will be spared to make its miscellaneous department acceptable to all classes.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy,	1 year	$2 00
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RAIN.

How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!

How often it clatters along the roofs,
Like the tramp of hoofs,
How it struggles and rushes out
From the throat of the overflowing spout!
Across the window-pane
It pours and pours;
And swift and wide,
With a muddy tide,
Like a river down the gutter roars,
The rain, the welcome rain!

LONGFELLOW.

SUCH THINGS WERE.

Time flies when he should linger most,
The brightest joys are soonest lost,
And swiftly pass the hours away
When friends are near and hearts are gay,
The fairest scenes that time can bring
But add a feather to his wing;
And when his path is marked with care
We say in sorrow, "Such things were."

In happy hours we often say,
In scenes like these we should be gay:
But if we lose one valued friend,
Our feelings change, our pleasures end;
We mourn the looks so truly dear,
We miss the voice we used to hear;
The scene is changed, and sadly there
We must remember, "Such things were."

In every walk we seek alone,
We sadly sigh for something gone;
In every path some spot is seen
Where that loved friend had lately been;
In every song, in every dance,
We miss a step, a tone, a glance;
We think of joys we used to share,
And say in sorrow, "Such things were."

GOING DOWN HILL.

"That looks bad," exclaimed farmer White, with an impressive shake of the head, as he passed a neglected garden and broken down fence, in one of his daily walks.

"Bad enough," was the reply of the companion, to whom the remark was addressed; "neighbor Thompson appears to be running down hill pretty fast. I can remember the time when everything around his place was prim and tidy."

"It is quite the contrary now," returned the former. "House, out-buildings and grounds, all show the want of the master's care. I am afraid Thompson is in the downward path."

"He always appeared to be a steady, industrious man," replied the second speaker. "I have a pair of his boots on, and they have done me good service."

"I have generally employed him for myself and family," was the reply, "and I must confess he is a good workman, but nevertheless I believe I shall step into Jack Smith's this morning and order a pair of boots that I need. I always make it a rule never to patronize those who appear to be running behind hand. There is generally some risk in helping those who do not help themselves."

"Very true; and as my wife desired me to see about a pair of shoes for her this morning, I will follow your example and call upon Smith. He is no favorite of mine however—an idle quarrelsome fellow."

"And yet, he seems to be getting ahead in the world," answered the farmer, "and I am willing to give him a lift. But I have an errand at the butcher's—step in with me for a moment, I will not detain you."

At the butcher's they met the neighbor who had been the subject of their previous conversation. He certainly presented a shabby appearance, and in his choice of meat there was a regard for economy, which did not escape the observation of farmer White. After a few passing remarks, the poor shoemaker took his departure, and the butcher opened his account-book with a somewhat anxious air, saying as he charged a bit of meat:

"I believe it is time neighbor Thompson and I came to a settlement. Short accounts make long friends."

"Indeed! Have you heard any trouble, neighbor White?"

"No, I have heard nothing, but a man has the use of his eyes; you know I never trust any one with money who is evidently going down hill."

"Quite right, and I will send in my bill this evening. I have only delayed on account of sickness the poor man has had in his family all the winter. I suppose he must have run behind a little, but still I must look out for number one."

"Speaking of Thompson, are you?" observed a bystander, who appeared to take an interest. "Going down hill is he? I must look out for myself, then. He owes me quite a large sum for leather. I did intend to give him another month's credit; but on the whole I guess the money would be safe in my own pocket."

Here the four worthies separated, each with his mind filled with the affair of neighbor Thompson's going down hill, and the best way of giving him a push.

In another part of the village similar scenes were passing.

"I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Bennett, the dressmaker, to a favorite, as she hastily withdrew her head from the window from whence she had been gazing on the passers-by, "if there is not Mrs. Thompson, the shoe-maker's wife, coming up the steps with a parcel in her hand. She wants me to engage to do her sewing work I suppose, but I think it would be a venture. Everyone says they are running down hill, and it's a chance if I ever get my pay."

"She has always paid up promptly," was the reply.

"True, but that was in the days of her prosperity. I can't afford to run any risks."

The entrance of Mrs. Thompson prevented further conversation. She was evidently surprised at the refusal of Mrs. Bennett to do any work for her, but as a great pressure of business was pleaded as an excuse, there was nothing to be said and she took her leave. Another application was equally unsuccessful.

On her return home, the poor shoemaker's wife met the teacher of a small school in the neighborhood, where two of her children attended.

"Ah! Mrs. Thompson, I am glad to see you," was the salutation. "I was about calling at your house. Would it be convenient to settle our little account this afternoon.

"Our account!" was the surprised reply. "Surely the term has not expired!"

"Only half of it, but my present rule is to collect my money at that time. It is a plan which many of the teachers have adopted of late."

"I was not aware that there had been any change in your rules, and I have made arrangements to meet the bill at the usual time. I fear it would not be in my power to do it sooner."

The countenance of the teacher showed great disappointment as she passed on in a different direction muttering to herself: "Just as I expected. I shall never get a cent. Everybody says they are going down hill. I must get rid of the children in some way. Perhaps I may get a pair of shoes or two, for payment for the quarter, if I manage right; but it will never do to go on in this way."

A little troubled by her interview with the teacher, Mrs. Thompson stepped into a grocery shop to purchase some trifling articles of family stores.

"I have a little account against you.—Will it be convenient for Mr. Thompson to settle it this evening?" asked the civil shop-keeper, as he produced the desired articles.

"Is it the usual time for settling?" was again the surprised inquiry.

"Well, not exactly; but money is very tight just now, and I'm anxious to get all that is due me. In future I intend keeping short accounts. Here is your bill if you would like to look at it. I will call round this evening. It's but a small affair."

"Thirty dollars is no small sum to us just now," thought Mrs. Thompson, as she pursued her way home. "It seems strange that all these payments should be met just now, while we are struggling to escape from the heavy expenses of the winter. I cannot understand it."

Her perplexity was increased by finding her husband with two bills in his hand, and a countenance expressive of concern.

"Look, Mary," he said as she entered. "Here are two unexpected calls for money, one from the doctor, the other from a dealer in leather from whom I purchased my last stock. They are both urgent for immediate payment, although they have always been willing to wait a few months until I could make arrangements to meet their claims. But misfortunes never come singly, and if a man once gets behind hand troubles seem to pour in upon him."

"Just so," replied his wife. "The neighbors think we are going down hill, and every one is ready to give us a push. Here are two more bills for you—one from the grocer and the other from the teacher."

Reply was prevented by a knock at the door, and the appearance of a lad, who presented a neatly folded paper and disappeared.

"The butcher's account, as I live!" exclaimed the astonished shoemaker. "What is to be done? So much money to be paid out, and very little coming in, for some of my best customers have left me, although my work has given satisfaction. If I could only have as much employment as formerly and the usual credit allowed me, I could soon satisfy their claims; but to meet them now is impossible; and the acknowledgement of my inability will send me still further on the downward path.

"We must do our best, and trust to Providence," was the consolatory remark of his wife as a knock at the door aroused the fear that another claimant was about to appear.

But the benevolent countenance of Uncle Joshua, a rare, but ever welcomed visitor, presented itself. Seating himself in the comfortable chair, which Mary hastened to hand him, he said, in his somewhat eccentric but friendly manner:

"Well, good folks, I understand that the world does not go quite so well with you as formerly. What's the matter?"

"There need be no trouble, sir," was the reply, "if man would not try to add to the afflictions which the Almighty sees to be necessary for us. The winter was a trying one; we met with sickness and misfortunes which we endeavored to bear with patience. All would now go well if those around me were not determined to push me into the downward path."

"But there lies the difficulty, friend Thompson. This is a selfish world; everybody, or a great majority, care only for number one. If they see a poor neighbor going down hill, their first thought is whether it will hurt their own interest, and provided they can insure themselves, they care not how soon he goes to the bottom. The only way is to keep up appearances—show no signs of going behind hand and all will go well with you."

"Very true, Uncle Joshua, but how is this to be done? Bills which I did not expect to be called upon to meet for the next [illegible] by
[illegible] re
fortunate rival; in short, [illegible] k
of ruin; and nothing but a [illegible] n
save me."

"A miracle which is very [illegible] t
then, I imagine, my good friend, [illegible] t
is the amount of those debts which press so heavily upon you? and how soon in the common course of events, could you discharge them?"

"They do not exceed one hundred dollars," replied the shoemaker, "and with my usual run of work, I could make it all right in three or four months."

"We will say six," was the answer. "I will advance you one hundred and fifty dollars for six months. Pay every cent you owe, and with the remainder of the money make some slight addition or improvement in your shop, and put everything about the ground in its usual good order. Try this plan for a few weeks, and we will see what effect it has upon our worthy neighbors. No, no, never mind thanking me. I am only trying an experiment on human nature. I know you of old, and have no doubt that my money is safe in your hands."

Weeks passed by. The advice of Uncle Joshua had been followed, and the change in the shoemaker's prospects was indeed wonderful. He was now spoken of as one of the most thriving men of the village, and many marvelous stories were told to account for the sudden alteration in his affairs. It was generally agreed that a distant relative had bequeathed to him a legacy, which had entirely relieved him of his pecuniary difficulties.

Old customers and new ones crowded in upon him. They had never before realized the beauty and durability of his work. The butcher selected the best piece of meat for his inspection, as he entered, and was indifferent as to time of payment. The dealer in leather called to inform him that his best hides awaited his orders. The teacher accompanied the children home to tea, and spoke in high terms of their improvement, pronouncing them among her best scholars. The dress maker suddenly found herself free from the great press of work, and in a friendly note expressed her desire to oblige Mrs. Thompson in any way in her power.

"Just as I expected," exclaimed Uncle Joshua, rubbing his hands exultingly, as the grateful shoemaker called upon him, at the expiration of six months, with the money which had been loaned him in the hour of need. "Just as I expected. A strange world! They are ready to push a man up hill if he seems to be ascending, and just as ready to push him down if they fancy his face is turned that way. In future, neighbor Thompson, let every thing around you wear an air of prosperity, and you will be sure to prosper."

And, with a cheerful air, Uncle Joshua placed the money in his pocket book, ready to meet some other claim upon his benevolence, whilst he whom he had thus befriended, returned with light steps to his happy home.

Honduras---The American Settlements.

A correspondent of the Nassau *Guardian* writes with much enthusiasm respecting the American settlements recently established in Honduras, as follows:

A glorious future seems to be arising for Honduras. An immense flow of immigrants from the Southern States of America have arrived with their wives and families and implements of industry, and are now buying large tracts of land to settle upon. Several gentlemen of influence among them have been to Belize on their behalf, to visit the surrounding country, and select townships and locations. The Governor, Colonel Hunt, R. M., and Mr. Faber, the crown surveyor, have been on a journey with them, and the result of this has been that two townships have been selected; the one is to be called Port Austin, the other Buena Vista. The former will make an excellent harbor on the bay—the other up the Belize river, on the western frontier, will be an excellent check on the encroachments of the Indians, who will find the Southerners rather more tough and decisive than the English settlers, with whom they have been in the habit of meeting. Each of these townships is to be populated with 500 persons within two years, and important considerations are held out to immigrants by way of encouragement; for instance, for opening up the river and clearing the bed for navigation, they are to have a five years' conclusive right to the navigation of it; if they put on a steamer they are to receive from the public treasury $160 per trip, (twice a week) as a sort of subsidy, and all their furniture, lumber, implements and chattels are to be landed in Belize free of all duty. It therefore appears to us that if the colonists will only be liberal and offer these immigrants solid advantages, Honduras will in a few years be one of the richest of the West India Colonies.

Where do the Days Begin.

This day, which the sun has brought us from the East as it rose this morning, must have begun somewhere. Could we fly Westward with a speed equal to the apparent motion of the sun, starting at noon, we should return here in 24 hours, having seen in the meanwhile neither morn nor eve, but noon only. And yet we must have entered upon a later day of the week and month. For if we left on Tuesday, though it has been noon every minute since, it is now Wednesday. It was Tuesday noon when we swept over the Sandwich Islands; and it was Wednesday noon when, a few hours later, we passed the missionary station on the coast of China.

The visible line we passed between those places extends from pole to pole, mostly through the Pacific Ocean. It is as crooked and as important as a magnetic meridian. Its origin is historical, and its position is not like that of a prime meridian, arbitrary, nor a subject of debate between nations. Now that a portion of this line is about being moved, it may be timely to study it a little.

Our days of the week and month came to us from Western Asia travelling Westward. It takes the day, (the sun) an hour to pass fifteen degrees of longtitude; four minutes of time to a degree. When the sun, (at equinox) sets on Mount Sinai it is still an hour high at a point fifteen degrees farther West, and at Boston, 106 degrees west of Mount Sinai, it is still seven hours high. At San Francisco, about 53 degrees further West, the sun has yet 10 hours 36 minutes to shine; that is to say it is but half past eight in the morning.

Eastward the case is reversed. At Shanghai it is almost midnight at that instant, and the entire day, whose active duties are beginning in California is well nigh past. At Jeddo it is twenty minutes past midnight, and consequently we count the next day has already begun. The Russian journeying still further East to Sitka, has placed just half the circuit of the earth between him and Palestine, and greets the rising sun at the very instant that it is setting there. But it is sunrise of the next day. Saturday evening in Judea is Sunday morning at Sitka, though only Saturday morning at San Francisco. The Californian Jew has but to take a journey across the line 54 degrees 40 minutes, and if his conscience be stiff enough and not too crooked, he can have the luxury of keeping the same Sabbath with Christians.

But the California Sabbath is moving in that same direction in these days. The week in which our authorities take possession of Alaska will be one of the eight fat days. But the year of the Russian settlers will be settled notwithstanding. For the Greek church uses the old style, and to change to the new they must drop twelve days, making the year 1867 to consist of but 353. Calling the Sabbath, which Christians have brought us from the East, the occidental Sabbath, and that which they carried eastward the oriental, we see that these have hitherto met at the line between Russia and British America, and here the days have begun. The easternmost point of this is about 130 deg. west. So the Russians carried their Sabbath 15 degrees east of half way round the earth from the holy sepulchre where it began.—But now it retreats to East Cape about 170 degrees east, and, therefore, islands excepted, extends three-eighths around the globe. Now for the first time the line between oriental and occidental reckoning touches no land. It comes down from the North Pole near the meridian of 169 degrees west, due south of Behring Straits and thence bending south-east beyond, at the Island the westernmost of the United States, west also of the Sandwich Islands, and even, (unless the Secretaries of the American Board be mistaken) west of the Micronesian Islands. It then bends sharply eastward, leaving to the west New Zealand, but also the Society Islands christianized by the English. Passing the Cape of Good Hope, it leaves Juan Fernandez to the west, but it is not easy to know on which side of Easter island it passes. Thence it goes unquestioned to the South Pole.

It is not a little curious that this significant line is wholly ignored by some, if not all our best works on Geography. Thus Colton's, the best I have, takes no notice of the oriental Sabbath in Russian America.—*Rev. I. F. Holton.*

THE IMPORTATION OF COOLIE LABORERS.—The United States Vice Consul at Havana has notified the Department of State that a cargo of coolies may be shortly expected at New Orleans, in violation of the act of Congress of February 16, 1862, and the emigrant act of July 4, 1824.—He has reason to suspect that an extensive scheme is on foot for the introduction of coolie labor in the South.

Instructions are in preparation at the Attorney General's office for the guidance of the district attorneys should grounds of the violations of these laws appear. Information has reached here that many of the Planters of Louisiana are desirous of securing coolie labor in preference to employing freedmen.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The trade of Russian America in 1866, amounted to $1,500,000 in skins and furs. While Russia possessed the territory whalers were not allowed to land on the coast for business purposes, but this restriction is now removed. As an evidence of the prosperity to result from the acquisition of the territory by the United States, it may be stated that a fur company, with a capital of 1,000,000, to operate in the new territory, has been organized in San Francisco. The charter of this company is in the hands of some of the principal business men of the Pacific slope.

YOUTH'S COLUMN.

Learn a Trade.

Why is it that the proportion of young men who turn out badly is so much larger than it used to be? Every moralist, and, in fact, every close observer, knows that the proportion of shiftless, good-for-nothing young men has largely increased within the last few years, particularly in the large towns and cities; but those who discuss the subject seem to be at a loss for the true explanation. In our judgment the question is one of very easy solution. We attribute it to a spirit of false pride which induces parents to put their boys in stores and offices rather than apprentice them to good trades. Merchants, Bankers, Insurance men and others of this class are overrun with applications from parents who want situations for their boys; but manufacturers find it impossible to get apprentices.—It was not so in former times. Fifty years ago—much later, in fact—parents generally regarded a trade as something essential in the preparation of their boys for the battle of life. Even men whose circumstances did not require them to do manual labor made it a point to have their boys learn trades, in order to give them practical ideas about business, to make them industrious, and also to furnish them something to fall back upon in case of adversity. How is it now? Mechanics and laboring men, even, have too generally imbibed the idea that they ought to place their boys a peg above manual labor. They seem to think that they are not doing justice to them unless they place them in positions where they can wear nice clothes and keep their hands soft and white.—There never was a greater mistake.

Look at the leading men in our country, from President down, and you will see that, as a rule, it is the men who learned trades in their youth who have become foremost in every branch of progress and enterprise. The boy who is placed in a store or office usually gets his head full of vanity and self-conceit before he has been long in his position. He acquires an inordinate love of dress, and soon becomes so puffed up in his own estimation, that practical common sense can find no lodgement in his brain. His aim is to dress as well and live as high as those with whom he comes in contact, and he is quite likely to go from habits of extravagance to habits of dissipation. We do not wish to be understood as saying that this is the road which all boys travel who do not learn trades. We simply say that such is the tendency, and it requires a boy of good mind, fortified by good early training, to resist the temptation.

The boy who is put to a trade, on the other hand, gives vanity but little chance to get hold of him. He acquires practical ideas about business; his habits are moulded by frugality and economy, and he lays the foundation of a good useful and industrious citizen. The idea that manual labor is not "respectable," is one of the absurdest things in this age of absurdities. No person with a thimblefull of brains will say anything of the kind, and those silly creatures who do say so are generally the degenerate scions of hard-working mechanics. Every boy, whether rich or poor, high or low, ought to learn a trade—not that he should always work at it, but that he may have as reserve capital, together with its influence in forming his character.

About Dogs---The Different Varieties.

Few persons are aware of the value and variety of dogs, varying as they do in weight from 180 pounds to less than one pound, and in value from about $500 to less than nothing. A description of the different varieties may not be uninteresting.

The Siberian bloodhound weighs about 160 pounds, and measures 40 inches in girth, and is worth nearly $500.

The St. Bernard dog, which is of a buff or light lead color, is very large and valuable.

The Newfoundland dog, when pure, is entirely black, and its pups are worth from $10 to $20.

The shepherd dog, or Scotch cooly, is wonderful for its patience, fidelity and bravery. It is worth from $50 to $100.

The English mastiff, a good watch dog, is worth from $15 to $25.

Of terriers; the black and tan is the most admired. It varies in weight from 1 to 25 pounds and increases in value as it decreases in weight. A member of the bar in this city has one which weighs less than a pound, and is the smallest we have ever seen. It could not be bought for $150. Terriers are often crossed with the Italian greyhound, producing a very delicate but extremely useless dog. The Scotch Terrier is the hardiest of dogs, is very courageous, and is worth from $10 to $30.

The Scotch deerhound is the rarest and most valuable of hunting dogs. They are very rare and owned principally by the nobility of England. They are worth $100 each.

The beagle is the smallest of the hound kind, of superior scent and endurance, and is the best sort of a rabbit hunter.

English greyhounds, the fleetest of dogs, are worth from $25 to $100 each. The Italian greyhound is merely a parlor dog.—The pure breed is rare and valuable, a fine one being worth $150.

There is a great variety of pointers, setters and spaniels. The Prince Charles variety is the most valuable of spaniels. He is supposed to have originated in Japan, where a similar breed exists. He has a round head, short nose, long curly ears, large full eyes, black and tan color, and never weighs over ten pounds. They have been sold at auction in England, at two thousand dollars each.

The coach dog is from Denmark, and is not of much value.

RELIGIOUS MISC

Men call sin an accident. [illegible] rance; it is infirmity; it is tem[illegible] is this, or that other perephras[illegible] ing phrase. But the apostle [illegible] minds of thoughtful men to be [illegible] the exceeding sinfulness of sin. [illegible] that it should be understood tha[illegible] the universality, the unity, the [illegible] of God's law, that the man that [illegible] to strike the crystal orb in one [illegible] strikes clean through it.

LITTLE ACTS.—God does not [illegible] great things of us, "for He knows[illegible] frame; He remembereth that we are [illegible] He only asks that we shall serve H[illegible] the little, every-day acts of life. [illegible] served God as truly, when as a boy, [illegible] worked for his father, as when in later [illegible] "He went about doing good." It is [illegible] the act but the consecrated spirit w[illegible] attracts the approval of God.

"A servant with this clause,
Makes drudgery divine;
Who sweeps a room as for thy laws,
Makes that and the action fine.

HUMILITY.—A farmer went with his so[illegible] into a wheat field, to see if it was read[illegible] for the harvest.

"See, father!" exclaimed the boy, "how straight these hold their heads. These must be the best ones. Those that hang their heads down I am sure are not good for much."

The father plucked a stalk of each kind, and said: "See here, foolish child! This stalk that stood so straight and high is light-headed, and this that hung its head so modestly, is full of the most beautiful grain."

INCLEMENT SABBATHS.—The Sabbath was Archbishop Leighton's delight, and he would repair to God's house with a willing spirit, even when his body was infirm. One rainy Sabbath, when he was unwell, he persisted in attending church, and said in excuse for his rashness, "Were the weather fair I would stay at home; but since it is foul I must go lest I be thought to countenance, by my example, the irreligious practice of letting trivial hindrances keep us back from public worship."

LOVING CHRIST AND HATING SIN.—You see the shadow of the heavens in a lake. But the heavens that look out of that placid water do not seem very deep; the shadow of heaven is shallow because the heaven shadowed there is low. But when the low clouds have all passed away, look down then into the lake, and tell what sight you see; the heaven shadowed in the water is deep, like eternity now.

A SINGLE SENTENCE.—It was only a single sentence that fell upon the ears of the [illegible] brought to him a glass of water, during one of his days of illness. "May you never ask in vain for a drop of water to cool your tongue." It was but a word, a brief sentence, yet it proved a word of salvation to the person to whom it was addressed.

We cannot be too bold in affirmation of certain victory through Christ. But care must be taken that we do not mistake the person in whom we trust, and transfer our confidence almost unconsciously from Jesus to ourselves. We are but branches, which must certainly and speedily wither if deprived of the life current which flows from the vine.

If your righteousness does not exceed the righteousness of the good moral folks about you, why are you better than they? If you have nothing that is better than your neighbor has, who is not a christian, why should he try to be a christian? Why should he come to your ground, unless your ground is higher than his.

A man does most for his own soul by sometimes forgetting that he has a soul, in sympathizing with the sorrowing and helping the needy. The best culture comes from instructing others.

Prayer is the silver trumpet of the saints. When they walk it is the latchet of the sandal; when they wrestle, it is the knot of the girdle; it is the golden key of heaven, by which the child has access to his Father's treasures.

The mountains melt in the presence of the Lord, and the rocks rend asunder when he is angry; but there are some who have made their faces harder than the rocks and the mountains, and are not at all affected with God's anger.

The pearls of the saint's necklace are all graces of God's word; the thread is scarlet and the chief pearls are faith, hope and charity.

An author by profession has need narrowly to watch his pen, lest a line should escape it which by possibility may do mischief when he has been dead and buried.

Religion will always make the bitter waters of Marah wholesome and palatable, but we must not think it will continually turn water into wine because it once did.

Many have puzzled themselves about the origin of evil; I observe there is evil, and that there is a way to escape it, and with this I begin and end. (Newton.

Our boasting of privileges without duly improving them, is like pleading for our own condemnation.

Will you pity a body that is going to the block? and will you not pity a soul that is going to the pit?

He who teaches religion without exemplifying it, loses the advantage of its best argument.

An example bears to a precept the same sort of a relation as a picture to a description.

A sanctified Christian will take those reproof s best which he needs most.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

AGENTS.

As we are desirous of procuring a large list of subscribers, at the earliest day, our friends everywhere will please act as agents for us.

☞ Citizens of town and surrounding country, favorably disposed, will please call at our office.

The *Salem Observer* having been discontinued, we have been solicited, by numerous friends, to resume the publication of the PEOPLE'S PRESS, which we have consented to do, provided sufficient encouragement be received to justify the undertaking.—Therefore we issue this, the first of the new series, and forward it to a number of our old patrons, for their inspection. All who feel disposed to encourage us, will please make it known, at an early day, to enable us to make our arrangements accordingly.

We shall spare no pains to make the PRESS emphatically a newspaper. In its columns will be found all the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, the prices current of the principal market towns, and carefully prepared Miscellaneous reading for the Family circle.

Our political sentiments remain unchanged. We are for "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." It is well known that we opposed secession to the last, deprecated the war, and denounced the course of the leading extremists or fire-eaters of the South, as unpatriotic and unwise, and fraught with ruin and destruction to the country. In brief, in opposing secession, the war, and the machinations of the extreme school of Southern politicians, we were influenced by pure motives, were the real and true friends of the South, which the sequel of the revolution proves.

We are now, and have been, in favor of accepting the situation, as it is, a course plainly indicated as the proper one for the South now to pursue. Nothing has been gained by rejecting the former plan of reconstruction tendered by Congress; on the contrary, delay has proved dangerous.—And if the South still persists in her opposition to Congressional plans of reconstruction, terms by no means milder or more agreeable will eventually be forced upon her. The reader is, no doubt, familiar with the plan of reconstruction now submitted by Congress.

In view of all the surroundings, we do sincerely hope and trust that the Southern States will accept the situation in good faith. Upon the reconstruction of the whole Union depends the happiness and prosperity of the whole country.

REGISTRATION.

We cannot too strongly urge upon all, who are not disfranchised, the great importance of registering and thus qualifying themselves for voting. We regret to see a spirit of indifference manifested by a number of persons who should, by all means, avail themselves of the privilege of voting for men, good and true, to represent us in the Convention, which will be called to remodel our State Constitution, preparatory to being admitted back into Union. If you do not register you cannot vote, and may, by your apathy, become a stumbling block to reconstruction.

Let all who can, register and vote.

The Registrars for Forsyth are now on duty, and have made the following appointments for the Western portion of the county:

At Sides', on the 15th and 16th of August.
At Bethania, the 19th and 20th "
At Lewisville, the 21st and 22d "
At Stafford's, the 23rd and 24th "
At Winston, the 26th, 27th, 28th "

The Board of Registrars are John P. Vest, Esq., Chairman; J. R. Crist and Chas. S. Hauser.

The Board for the Eastern portion of the county, are: Sam'l Stoltz, Esq., Chairman; Ransom Phipps and Jno. H. White, Jun.

They will commence operations at Kernersville, on the 15th, 16th and 17th inst. We have not been informed of the other appointments.

DEATH OF C. L. BANNER.—This highly respected, and one of our most useful and well known citizens, departed this life at his residence, near this place, on the evening of the 5th instant, at the advanced age of 68 years. His death resulted from injuries received some four weeks previous, by being thrown from his buggy, in the streets of Winston.

☞ An address from Gov. Worth to the people of North Carolina, and the Regulations for Registration occupy a considerable portion of our columns, to which we call the attention of the reader.

TENNESSEE.

At the recent election in Tennessee, Brownlow, Republican, was re-elected by a very large majority, and the Republicans have carried every Congressional District.

KENTUCKY has gone for the Democrats.

CONFISCATION.

The landholders of the South are in fear and dread of ultimate confiscation of landed estates. Our country friends of this section even apprehend something of the kind. We believe their fears are groundless, provided proof conclusive is adduced of their willingness to abide by the result of the war, and accept the conditions of reconstruction set forth by Congress. We very much regret to see some of the orators and writers of the South still inclined to foment discord and strife, by advising the non-acceptance of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, which has the tendency to delay the restoration of permanent peace and quiet to the country, without which we must look in vain for the good old times of happiness and prosperity.

We quote from the New York *Times*, an able Republican paper, as follows:

"A writer in a South Carolina paper says that 'Confiscation is the ghost that still haunts many of the landholders in the State. It rises up in fearful apparitions to disturb their dreams by night and their more philosophical reflections by day.'" All this too, notwithstanding the fact that we have had repeated proofs that the vast majority even of the Radical party in Congress are totally opposed to confiscation in any shape. The Northern bondholders might just as well be haunted with the ghost of *repudiation*, because one or two unprincipled men have had the audacity to propose it, covertly or openly. We believe that one of these ghosts might as well be feared as the other, and we have no doubt that if Phillips' system of confiscation were carried out, it would quickly be followed by an agitation in favor of repudiation."

The "Great Republic," the official organ of the grand army of the Republic, and the Union League of America, favors the bill of Mr. Julian, of Indiana, which he reported to Congress and had referred to the Reconstruction Committee, extending and applying the provisions of the act of Congress of June 21st, 1866, providing for homestead actual settlements on the *public lands* of the South.

Congress has not, however, yet acted on this measure.

The *Republic* says:

"Confiscation of the fee of rebel lands as a War measure in 1862, would have been practicable, and most advantageous; but the time for it has gone by. All intelligent men now agree to this. But the bill of Mr. Julian, without interfering with private vested rights, would supply homes to all, white and black, who are struggling for them, would promote the most rapid development of the great agricultural resources of the South, and go far to restore permanent peace to that section and to the whole country."

We repeat, if the South accepts the situation, in good faith, from present indications, there will be no confiscation of private property. On the other hand, should the Southern States persist in rejecting all overtures by Congress, the future security for life and property would be very much jeopardized, to say the least, and, most assuredly, harsher terms of reconstruction would be imposed upon us.

THE LEGISLATURE NOT TO MEET.

We are pleased to state that the State Legislature, by special order from Gen'l Sickles, will not assemble until further orders, thus saving the State an unnecessary expenditure of a considerable amount of money. We quote from the official order, dated Charleston, August 1st, duly signed, &c.:

"IV. The Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, appointed to be held at Raleigh on the third Monday in August next, is hereby postponed until further orders. The Commanding officer of the Post of Raleigh will transmit, to the Governor of North Carolina, a copy of this order, with the request that the same be communicated to the presiding officers and members of the Senate and House of Commons."

As a matter of news we append the 5th section of the same order:

"V. The Governor of North Carolina, the Treasurer, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and the Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, are hereby constituted a Board to consider and report upon the expediency, practicability and cost of providing a suitable temporary place of confinement for prisoners undergoing sentence for felony. In determining the location, the Board will take into consideration the probable erection hereafter of a Penitentiary and the employment of the prisoners in mining, or other work in metals, quarrying marble, brick-making, or manufactures, whereby the Penitentiary may be self-supporting, and the convicts taught some useful art."

HON. R. C. PURYEAR.—This gentleman, well known throughout the State, died at his residence in Yadkin county, on the 31st ultimo. He was for a number of years a member of both houses of our State Legislature. He was subsequently, in 1853, elected a member of the house of representatives of the Congress of the United States where he served with distinction and usefullness, after which he was no more in public life. His disease was produced by paralysis.

THE SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts in this State have arranged their ridings for the Fall terms, as follows:

1st	Circuit,	Judge	Barnes.
2nd	"	"	Shipp.
3rd	"	"	Gilliam.
4th	"	"	Mitchell.
5th	"	"	Warren.
6th	"	"	Fowle.
7th	"	"	Merrimon.
8th	"	"	Buxton.

The death of Judge Wayne leaves the Southern States without a single Judge on the Supreme Bench. The Supreme Court is to be reduced to seven Judges by act of Congress.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

We would refer the reader to our advertising columns. Although, as yet, not crowded, we hope self-interest will prompt business men to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered, to make known their wishes to the public.

E. A. VOGLER has a general mercantile advertisement of his mammoth establishment, besides notices of Dried Fruit, Sheetings, Guano, &c.

We are pleased to be able to state that Mr. Vogler is receiving that liberal encouragement which his enterprise entitles him to. His magnificent new building is an ornament to Main street, and compares favorably with the finest store-house in the State, and would do credit to any city North or South. It is needless to go into a description of the building, as all our friends, and the public generally, have seen or are going to see it. The magnificent salesroom, on the first floor, is nearly always crowded with people, and his clerks are busy showing and selling goods. It is good for the blues, to call at the store at from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Go try it.

Cider and Wine Mill.—See advertisement of Cider Mill and Press, for sale by Mr. Vogler. We can vouch for its utility, having seen it in operation. It is a good thing and no mistake.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—This community may not be aware of the business transacted in these cities. They command a large trade, have regular lines of steamers, foreign and coastwise, and the gentlemen, whose cards appear in this issue, we know hold out great inducements in their line. Give them a fair trial.

J. B. HUNTER & Co., Portsmouth, Va. are our agents to receive advertisements and subscriptions, in that city.

SALEM DRUG STORE.—Dr. A. T. Zevely, Postoffice Building, has on hand a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines and Dyestuffs, at very reasonable rates.

Have you tried the new preparation of Family Dye Colors, at a great saving of money?—If not, delay no longer.

JACOB REICH.—Copper for sale.
W. B. STIPE.—Valuable Property for sale.

J. H. HARRIS, the colored orator, addressed the people, of both races, in the Court-House, on Saturday last. There was a large crowd in attendance, and we are glad to say that the very best order prevailed, none seeming disposed to disturb the meeting, novel and unusual as it was in this section. His speech on Saturday was favorably received by all shades of political opinion. Of course, Mr. Harris addressed himself principally to his own race, giving them the very best advice, frequently illustrating his arguments with anecdotes, well told and to the point. His language is chaste, plain and easily understood by all, interspersed with flights of true eloquence, showing that he is possessed of a mind of more than ordinary calibre, and which he has cultivated to a creditable degree.

On Monday he addressed a large concourse of people in the grove near the Presbyterian Church, Winston, fully sustaining his reputation as a popular public speaker. He urged his own race to cultivate relations of friendship with the whites, aptly remarking that their interests were mutual, as laborers and employers. He exploded the ideas of Confiscation, as benefitting the colored race, as the confiscated property would go to the government and not to individuals. "Social equality" and a "war of races" were ridiculed by him, as the distracted imaginations of demagogues and bad men, no matter of what race or color. He urged his friends to register and not neglect the first opportunity of casting a vote. He handled the Democracy, Copperheads and Conservatives with gloves off, and we scarcely remember a more scathing and complete denunciation since the heated political campaigns of 1859 and '60. There was nothing offensive in his remarks, and his whole deportment was gentlemanly throughout.

In the evening he addressed his people in the African Church, where they had assembled to show him how their Sunday School, under the supervision of Mr. E. A. Vogler and a corps of white teachers, was conducted. Here again his remarks were of a nature highly appropriate, and if his advice be heeded by his colored friends in this community, the happiest results may be anticipated.

NEW BOOKS.

Marie Antoinette and her Son. An Historical Novel, by Louisa Muehlbach. 1 vol 8vo. Containing eight illustrations. Paper covers $1 50, cloth $2 00.—D. APPLETON & Co, NEW YORK.

WE are indebted to the publishers for the above work, the latest production of Miss Muehlbach's pen. "This novel describes the most thrilling epoch in the history of France. The romantic career of the beautiful and unfortunate Marie Antoinette and the Reign of Terror, are depicted with historical accuracy, and in the author's happiest style."

Those who have read the previous works of the distinguished authoress, will hail with pleasure this additional contribution from her pen. Her books have no dry and uninteresting details, but are vigorous and entertaining throughout. Those of our friends connected with the several libraries in our town should not fail to add this book to their collection.

GOOD STORIES.—Our thanks to Messrs TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, for the initial number of "*Good Stories*," a collection of Short Stories, Tales and Sketches, which will be followed by a series of similar collections, issued monthly.

During the "heated term," vulgarly called "dog days," we are prone to sigh over a large book or a long drawn tale, and look for more convenient and lighter literature. This little volume is the very thing for a shady nook, on a hot summer day. Price 50 cents.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Salem, Aug. 1st, 1867.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Maria Barroh, Miss Mary E. Bitner, Miss Annie Davise, Miss Phœbe Ebbert, Mrs. Martha C. Evans, Miss S. E. Hauser, Miss Frankie Hull, Miss Sallie Hull, Miss B. H. Jarvis, Mrs. Mary A. Mendley, Miss Emily Miller, Miss H. V. Peeler, Miss Nancy Reynolds, Miss Fannie Shoares, Miss Ellen Walker, Mrs. Dr. Robt. Washington.

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

Darias Benbow, E. Bell, J. V. Bhorn, James A. Courtenay, A. H. Ellis, Henry Fiddler, J. M. Ferguson, Nathaniel B. Griffin, Alex Hanes, Giddeon Healey, N. M. Howard, T. C. Henley, Micheal Koontz, Jacob W. Long, R. H. McKeesey, Columbus Miller, Reuben Powers, Charles Rothrock, William Scott, Christan Sides, Edward Smih, Christian Sniver, Jesse Swaim.

NEW PAPER.—We have received a number of the Wilmington *Post*, which takes the place of the Dispatch. It is Republican in politics, ably conducted and neatly printed. Daily and weekly.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.—From a catalogue of this medical institution just received, we learn that its next session will open on October 14th, 1867. The lectures will be given in the building adjoining the New York Hospital, as they were last year. There were treated in it last year, nearly 3000 cases, more than half of which were surgical. The hospital is open to students every day throughout the year. It has a large library and anatomical and surgical museum, accessible to students, as are likewise the *post mortem* examinations in the dead house. Professor Post is one of the consulting surgeons. All who desire to attain proficiency in medical science will find this institution one of the best in the country.

NEWS ITEMS.

RAVAGES OF YELLOW FEVER.—GALVESTON, Aug. 12, P. M.—The deaths from the fever in Galveston, for the week ending Saturday, were 81. There was an increase of ten over the previous day.

It has appeared at Houston.

MAURITIUS, May 6.—The plague has killed ten thousand persons in one week.

Maritius is an island in the Indian ocean.

President Johnson has appointed Gen. Grant Secretary of War, in place of Stanton, temporarily

The Charleston *Mercury* says that several parcels of the maturing corn crop have already been sold in the upper section of of that State and in Georgia, at fifty cents per bushel, to be delivered in December next.

A correspondent at one of the Virginia Springs, writing to the Baltimore *Sun*, refers to the social reunion and commingling of Northern and Southern people at that place as of a happy tendency to the restoration of old friendly relations between the two sections. There can be no doubt that North and South are more misled in their sentiments towards each other by ignorance and prejudice, than by malice.

John Slidell is at present living near Paris, with his son-in-law, Erlanger, the Hewbrew banker. It is said, and on apparently good authority, that, although he he is anxious to pass his last days in America, he has latterly given up all hope of ever again seeing his native land. There is also a well credited story that he fully accepts the situation, and would willingly assist, should he be allowed to return, in completing the Radical plan of Reconstruction.

Dr. Hurris sends a communication in regard to the spread of cholera to the New York board of health. He says the disease has not become epidemic this summer at any point east of the Alleganies or north of the Ohio. but it is spreading in a fatal manner west of the Mississippi, on the great routes of travel.

THE TERRITORY PURCHASED OF RUSSIA.—Congress having failed to provide for the government of the newly acquired Northwestern Territory, it has been added to the Military Department of Washington Territory and General Rousseau has been assigned to the command. Gen. Rousseau has gone home to see his family, and will proceed at once to take his new command.

Philadelphia is the greatest manufacturing city in the Union. Her operatives number 96,983, and their gross earnings amount to $135,969,767.

The Adventists of Maine are preaching the immediate destruction of the world, and at the same time are building houses of worship strong enough to last a hundred years.

The estimate of the Treasury department for the support of the United States army in the Southern States during the present year, is from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000.

The wheat crop of Minnesota is estimated at 20,000,000 of bushels.

The population of China is about 400,000,000; that of Japan 40,000,000 more.—These two countries contain nearly half the population of the globe.

This country now produces annually about 100,000,000 of gold and silver bullion. California produces 50,000,000 of gold per annum. Nevada 16,000,000 of silver.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—At nine o'clock the prisoner was brought in and seated beside his counsel. He seemed to be in good spirits. Merrick alluded to the *canard* of an attempt at rescue, which seemed to amuse him considerably.

Judge Fisher then took his seat, and the court being called to order, the jury were brought in. By this time the room was densely crowded and the greatest anxiety was manifest. The judge then asked the foreman if the jury had agreed upon a verdict, and he answered they had not. Judge Fisher then read a note he had received, asking for their dismissal, as the jurors were firmly convinced they never could come to a unanimous conclusion. This note was signed by all the jurors. Prisoner's counsel objected to their dismissal.—The prosecution left the matter with the court. Judge Fisher said he had already received two or three notes of this kind, and as there was no possibility of their agreeing, he would discharge them. The jury was accordingly discharged at 3.10 o'clock and left the court room.

Immediately after the jury departed, Judge Fisher read off an address, declaring that Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., had accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging him with having offered him (Bradley) a series of insults from the bench, which he had disclaimed, yet Mr. Bradley not only refused to accept the disclaimer, but threatened the judge with personal chastisement. As no court could administer justice properly and suffer itself to be threatened with personal violence, he therefore ordered the name of Mr. Bradley to be stricken from the rolls as a practising attorney—a punishment merited by his manifest contempt of court.

Mr. Bradley pronounced the statement false in every particular.

Upon the adjournment of the court, both Judge Fisher and Bradley proceeded to the street, and upon Judge Fisher's entering the car, Mr. Bradley, following, came up to him and handed him a note, which is understood to have been a challenge. A large crowd gathered around the car and the excitement became more and more intense, in the midst of which the car moved off, Mr. Bradley having left it. The friends of both gentlemen then sought their society and accompanied them home. Much apprehension is felt, however, less the proceedings of the day may lead to a personal rencounter.—*Progress.*

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.—We give the items of news in regard to the troubles with the Indians as they reach us from the West.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Western dispatches state that a train from Leavenworth in charge of Powers and Newman had a fight with the Indians on Sunday. The fight lasted all day till towards night, when the whites were assisted by Captain Schermerhorn, with two field howitzers. Some ten or fifteen Indians were killed. The location of the fight is not given. It is reported that the indians have possession of ten miles of the road west of Monument Station, and are stealing all the stock they can find.

Mr. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with a party of gentlemen from New York and St. Louis, arrived at Fort Lyon on the 9th of July. They had a skirmish with twenty-five Indians and whipped them.

FORT HARKER, Aug. 4.—The Indians attacked and killed seven men yesterday, six miles from this post. One of the men was living when first found, but died before reaching the fort. The men killed were laborers on the road, and in the employ of Campbell & Clinton, contractors.—After scalping two of the men, the savages proceeded on to Big Creek stage station and ran off 20 horses and mules. This was done in daylight, and while exposed to the fire of 50 infantry and a dozen stage employees, at a distance of 300 yards from them. It is considered the boldest dash the Indians have made. Capt. Ames of this post started immediately in pursuit and overtook the Indians last night, but found them too numerous to attack with his force, and sent back for reinforcements which were forwarded.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—The "Spotted Tails" have broken camp and part crossed the Platte, and joining the hostile Cheyennes. Settlers are fleeing for protection to the North Platte Station.

The steamer *Antelope* lies above fort Benton riddled with Indian bullets.

A passenger on the steamer *Imperial* was killed by Indians to-day.

A recent fight in New Mexico resulted in the killing of 11 and the capture of 8 Indians.

Another Order by Gen. Sickles.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8, P. M.

Gen. Sickles has issued an order in relation to certain moneys advanced by South Carolina Banks during the war for the purchase of horses for the Confederate service but, which, not being expended, had been distributed since the war under a Chancery decree among the banks and other claimants.

The order annuls the decree as a fraud against the United States, and appoints a Receiver on the part of the government, to whom the funds distributed including the costs and fees, are to be paid.

The Receivers are directed to report promptly any delinquency or obstruction on the part of individuals or Corporations in the way of the execution of the order.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8, P. M.

Gen. Schofield to-day issued an order that after the 20th inst., all the destitute in the State will be turned over by the military authorities to the overseers of the poor in the respective counties and cities. The Freedmen's Bureau rations will no longer be issued.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue requests Bankers, Brokers, &c., to destroy their revenue stamps after they have been once used and ceased to be of value, to prevent their being used again. The attention of Bank Examiners is called to the gross frauds being practised on the government by parties washing and re-using cancelled stamps.

The Jury Question.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence between Gov. Worth and Gen. Sickles on this subject. It will be seen that Gen. Sickles yields to the request of our Governor.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, commanding Second Military District, Charleston, S. C.

The county Courts, whose duty it is to revise and provide juries, both for our county and superior Courts, in many counties have not made such revisal since your order No. 32. This omission has not sprung from any disposition to disobey your order. Your order qualifies as jurors those who have been assessed and "who shall have paid taxes for the current year." The words "current year" have been construed as the present fiscal year, ending the 30th day of September next.

Our revenue act, section 44, page 12 requires the tax lists to be placed in the collector's hands on or before the 1st day of July. The machinery of our revenue law makes it impossible that the clerks can have the tax lists ready for delivery much before the 1st of July. Sheriffs usually begin to collect about the 20th of July, and are allowed until Oct. 1st to complete collection and make returns. At the first term of our county courts, occuring after the 1st of October, I have no doubt all the county courts will comply with your order.

The fall circuit of our superior courts is just commencing. It is believed that in many, and probably in all the counties, the jury lists will not have been revised.—Two of our judges, now in my office on their way to their circuits, report to me that they have just consulted Col. Bomford and that he construes your order as forbiding to try any suit before a jury not drawn conformably to your order (No. 32.) If it be true, as I think it is that the county courts have construed your order as above set forth, the calamity will result that no courts will be held ou the fall circuit in very many of the counties.

If you can suggest any mode of avoiding this calamity, by telegram, I will communicate it by telegram to the judges.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 10, 1867.

His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina.

The circumstances set forth in the telegram of your Excellency, to show that it has been impracticable to revise the jury lists in compliance with General order No. 32 in time for the present term of the courts. Paragraph 2, of General order No. 32, is therefore suspended in its application to the present term of the superior and county courts for North Carolina, and the jurors for said term may be impannelled as heretofore provided by law.

The publication of your Excellency's telegram and this reply is authorized for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles.
J. W. CLOUS, A. A. A. G.

Notice to Distillers.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INT. REV.,
FIFTH DISTRICT, N. C.,
Greensboro, July 16, 1867.

Distillers are hereby notified that the order of Maj. Gen. Sickles, in relation to distilled spirits, has no reference whatever to the distillation of Peach or Apple Brandy.

Parties wishing to distil Brandy will observe the following rules:

I. Make application to the Assistant Assessor of their respective divisions for permit to take out license.

II. File bond with Collector and take out license to distil. In no case fail to pay the special tax. Bonds will not be taken in a less sum than five hundred dollars.

III. Have brandy assessed and make report every ten days if it is the intention to pay without placing the spirits in bond. If the intention is to bond the spirits, they must first be inspected and then placed in bond where the assessment will be made.

IV. Keep correct record of amount distilled each day, amount of material used, list of parties to whom any spirits may be sold, and for whom any distilling may be done.

V. Parties situated in neighborhoods where large quantities of brandy will be distilled, and who are desirous of having a bonded warehouse for the storeage of spirituous liquors, will make application to this office *at once;* said application will be favorably considered.

The application should state in full the location of the premises proposed to be used as a bonded ware-house, description of premises, &c.

A faithful compliance with the law is all that is required. Every encouragement will be given distillers of Brandy by all officers connected with this office, and all leniency which the law allows will be extended. [Signed,]

JNO. CRANE, Collector.

Indian Reservations.

It is understood that the recently-appointed Indian Commissioners will consider a proposition which has been submitted to them, of forming a new reservation, to which the Indian tribes south of the Platte will be removed. It will embrace that portion of Northwestern Texas lying north of a line drawn due southwest from the initial monument on the Red river, at the southwestern corner of the Indian Territory, to the junction of the Southern Pacific railroad line with the eastern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico, about twenty miles north of the southwestern corner of that Territory. This change in our territorial map will make a boot-shaped territory of the Southern Indian reservations, and increase them to twice their present size. The commission will also arrange for another reservation north of the Platte, probably in the northern half of Dakota Territory, embracing land through which the tributaries of the Missouri river run, and which abounds plentifully with fish and game. They expect to be able to meet the Kiowa tribes first, and will make arrangements with them to negotiate with other tribes, who are not as friendly with the whites.

The census of the Cherokee nation amounts only to 13,156—a falling off of 20,000 since the last enumeration.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, August 3d, 1867.

Under recent acts of Congress, called Reconstruction acts, popular elections are shortly to be held in this State.

At these elections no person is to be allowed to vote unless he shall furnish evidence of his right to vote from Registrars appointed in pursuance of said acts.

All male citizens, white and colored, who have resided in the State one year previous to the day of election (with certain exceptions,) will be entitled to vote, upon producing the certificate of the Registrars.

It is expected that instructions will be issued at an early day, from Maj. Gen. Sickles, who has been appointed, by the President of the United States, to carry out these acts in North and South Carolina, explaining to the Registrars their duties, and giving his construction of the acts as to the persons entitled to register and those to whom this right is denied; and these instructions it will be the duty of the Registrars to obey.

As I understand these acts, no person is to be allowed to register or vote, who, at any time before the war, had held any office under the United States, or any State office, "created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice," and "afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." I presume, in the expected instructions from Gen. Sickles to the Registrars, he will give a construction to these, as well as any other provisions of the acts, touching the right of registration which may seem to him susceptible of variant interpretation.

It is believed that nearly all the colored voters above 21 years old and who have resided a year in the State, will be entitled under these acts, to register, and they will register and vote.

There is no means of making an estimate approximating certainty, as to the number of white male residents, above the age of 21 years, who will not be allowed to vote.

At the last census,—1860,—the total white male population was 313,670, and the total male colored population was 191,349; and at the excited election of Governor in 1860, 112,576 votes were cast.

The effect of this legislation, by the conquering power of the nation, makes the negro in the excluded States as to civil and political rights, the equal of the most favored class of the whites, and the political superior of most of those who held office in the State before the war.

Whatever may be the final settlement of the questions as to the political equality of the two races, or the superiority of the one over the other, it is certain that for a long time to come, unless humanity is to be shocked by the expulsion or annihilation of one race or the other, this State is to be inhabited by both races; and it is the manifest interest of both races to live together in peace and friendship, each acting kindly and justly towards the other. Every good man, who is a wise statesman, will use all his influence to avoid everything tending to antagonize the races. If one class consolidate to gain political ascendency, or effect any other object deemed specially beneficial to such class, it will certainly lead to counter combinations, and hostility between the classes, injurious to both and likely to end in ruin to the one or the other.

I have not heard of, and have no idea that there exists, among the white population, any combination, public or private, to consolidate the white vote, to the prejudice of the blacks; nor have I the slightest suspicion that any such combination is contemplated.

After the Registrars shall have decided who are to have the privilege of voting, the persons so registered will be called upon to vote for or against the call of a State Convention, and for members of such Convention.

These acts provide that, in case a majority of the voters shall vote for a Convention and elect members; and if such Convention adopt a constitution which shall be ratified "by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification"; and "when Congress shall have approved the same; and when the State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the 39th Congress and known as article 14;" and when three-fourths of the States shall have ratified said 14th article, then "the State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law."

The *sole* object of this address is to urge on every citizen of North-Carolina to register—and I have gone into this recital of some of the provisions of the acts of Congress, to enable you to understand the reasons which induce me to advise you.

If you do not register, then you will not be allowed to vote for or against the call of a Convention, which is expected to make the alterations in your Constitution, contemplated by these acts of Congress, and such other alterations as the Delegates may deem proper.

If you do not register, you will not be allowed to vote for any delegate to the Convention.

When the Convention shall have proposed a new Constitution, if you shall not have registered, you will not be allowed to vote on the ratification or rejection of the proposed Constitution, however much you may admire or abhor it. And if you do not register you will not be allowed to vote for members of the legislature, who are to ratify or reject the proposed 14th article, as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

I have no hesitation in urging upon every citizen who is allowed the privilege of voting under these laws, to register, so as to vote if he chooses, on these questions. No citizen allowed to register and vote, who fails to vote, will have any right to complain if those who do register and vote should adopt a Constitution which should be ever so oppressive and proscriptive.

Whatever Constitution may be adopted will no doubt contain a provision makin it difficult to amend it. Hence every citizen allowed to do so, should do what he can to make the new government as good as possible.

Let me ask each of you, who is allowed to vote and register—are you willing to surrender all share in making the Constition and laws under which you are to live? Are you willing to surrender all share in electing the officers to whom shall be confided the making and the executing of the laws, including the levying and collecting taxes?

Whether you regard these laws as constitutional or unconstitutional, wise or unwise, you ought to register and put yourselves in condition to vote, and maintain as long as possible the right of the people to form the government and make the laws under which they are to live. If you cannot have such a government as you desire, make it as good as you can.

A neglect or refusal to register I regard as a voluntary surrender of the right to take part in government affairs; and I therefore most earnestly entreat every citizen not to despair of popular government, but to register and vote, and try to maintain a government which will give to him, and his posterity, as much of security and happiness as possible.

JONATHAN WORTH.

REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION.

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 1, '67.

General Orders No. 65.

I. Registration shall commence immediately upon the promulgation of this order.

II. Post Commanders will be Superintendents of registration within their respective commands, exercising, in addition to the functions hereinafter specially conferred, a general supervisory authority, looking to the faithful execution of the several Reconstruction Acts, the maintenance of order, and the protection of political rights. They will suspend registrars for malfeasance in office, neglect of duty, or incompetency, promptly reporting their action, with the reasons therefor, to these Headquarters.

III. The Boards of Registration are empowered and required to suppress all disorders interfering with the execution of their duties, to cause the arrest and confinement of all persons falsely taking the oath prescribed, all persons committing any breach of the peace or conducting themselves in a manner tending thereto, and persons who shall threaten or otherwise attempt to intimidate, or corruptly or improperly influence any citizen offering to register; and for this purpose they may apply for aid to the Post Commander, and may require the attendance and services of sheriffs, their deputies, constables, policemen, and also of any citizen; and all State, district, county and town officers charged with the preservation of the public peace, as well as all citizens, are required to obey the orders of said Boards, given in pursuance of the authority aforesaid and to perform all such acts and duties as may be requisite therefor.

All arrests made as herein provided will be promptly reported to the Post Commander, to whom also the prisoners will be turned over with charges for trial by a Post Court, to be organized as provided in Circular of May 15, 1867, from these Headquarters, and any civil officer or citizen failing to respond to the call of the Board for assistance will be dealt with in like manner.

IV. Whenever any citizen shall suffer injury in person, family or property, while exercising or seeking to exercise the right of registration, in addition to any penalty prescribed by law for the offence, damages shall be awarded to the injured party against the perpetrator, upon his conviction; and in case of default in payment of the same, or of the escape of the offender, if it shall appear that the wrong was countenanced, or the offender harbored or concealed by the neighborhood, or that the civil authorities failed to employ proper measures to preserve the peace, the damages shall be assessed against and paid by the town, county or district.

V. Offences perpetrated by white persons disguised as blacks, being of frequent occurrence, the attention of all authorities, civil and military, is directed to the device, as one adopted to escape detection, and to cast unmerited obloquy upon the colored people. In all cases when resort thereto shall be shown, the fact will be taken into consideration as aggravating the offence.

VI. Depriving a citizen of any right, benefit or advantage of hire or employment, to discourage him from registering, or on account of his having registered, or having sought to register, shall be deemed an offence punishable by the Post Court, and shall entitle the injured party to damages against the offender, any clause in any contract or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII. The Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, will be carefully observed by all Boards of Registration.

VIII. Each Board shall, after having taken the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress of July 2d, 1862, entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office," choose one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all sessions of the Board, preserve order at its meetings for registration, and represent the Board, and announce its action in all matters coming before it.

IX. The places of session of the Boards shall be the voting places established by law or custom in each election precinct, unless for good cause otherwise directed by the Post Commander.

X. Each Board shall determine the order in which the registration shall take place in the several election precincts, that may be assigned to it by the Post Commander, and the time which shall be allotted to each—bearing in mind that the whole work is to be finished before the first day of October.

XI. Each Board shall, forthwith upon notice of publication of this order, and at least five days before commencing registration, give notice thereof to the Post Commander, and the sheriff, and the mayor of the city or the intendant of town, and shall cause written or printed notices to be posted in five of the most public places in each election precinct, announcing the time when and the place where its sessions will be held, the number of days (in no case less than two), and the hours of the day the Board will remain in session at each place for the purpose of registration; and inviting all persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the Act of Congress passed March 2d, 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, to appear before the Board for registration.

XII. On the day at the hour designated in the notices, for commencing registration, the Board shall, at the place announced, convene and enter upon its duties, and shall then and there also post notices of the time of final sessions provided for in paragraph XIX.

XIII. The room used for registration, which the chairman shall have provided for the purpose, shall be so arranged that the Board shall be separated by a bar from all other persons who may be assembled, and those to be registered shall be admitted within the bar, one by one, and their ingress and egress so arranged as to avoid confusion.

XIV. Two citizens shall be admitted within the bar as challengers, whose duty it shall be to challenge the right of any citizen offering to register, upon any of the grounds of disqualification enumerated in the Acts of Congress before cited; but the general right of challenge shall be conceded to all citizens present.

XV. If any challenge be made, the Board shall before final decision, examine the person presenting himself for registration, in reference to the cause of disqualification alleged, and shall hear any evidence that may be offered, to substantiate or disprove the cause of challenge, and shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnessess and administer oaths in any case of registration.

XVI. In registering, the names of white and colored citizens shall be entered alphabetically, in separate columns of the list.

XVII. The following shall be the process of registering:

1st. Every citizen presenting himself for registry shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law, which shall be administered by a member of the Board, and such oaths shall be preserved with the lists.

2d. His name shall then be entered in the proper column of the list, and called out by the chairman.

3d. Any challenge made shall be noted in the proper column, opposite the name, with the cause thereof.

4th. It is recommended to Boards to defer the hearing and decision of contested cases until the session for revision provided for in paragraph XIX.

5th. Whether or not there be any challenge, the Board must ascertain upon such facts or information as can be obtained, that the applicant is entitled to be registered before marking his name as "accepted,"—the oath not being conclusive.

6th. Section 7 of the Act of July 19th, 1867, declares that no citizen to be entitled to be registered by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration.

7th. Boards will take notice that it is enacted by Section 6 of the Act of July 19th, 1867, that the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary Act is, (among other things,) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

8th. If there be no challenge, or if the challenge be finally overruled, and the Board determine that the applicant is entitled to be registered, the Board shall mark opposite the name of the applicant, in the proper column, "Accepted;" and he shall thereupon be deemed legally registered.

9th. If the final decision of the Board be that the applicant is not entitled to be registered, the Board shall mark in the proper column, opposite his name, "Rejected."

10th. In every case of a rejection, the Board shall make a note of memorandum, setting forth the ground of such rejection, and return it, with the registration list, mentioned in paragraph XX.

XVIII. The registration, conducted as provided in paragraph XVII, shall be made in triplicate lists, two of which shall, after the conclusion of the first session, be exposed for public inspection at convenient places, for five days; and the third shall be retained in possession of the Board till after the completion of registration at the meeting provided for in paragraph XIX, when the three having been compared and verified, shall be certified in the form prescribed and printed at the end of the blank registration lists.

XIX. Sessions for revising the lists shall be held in each election precinct, after said five days exposure of the lists, upon notice as provided in paragraph XII, and the Boards of Registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to revise the same for a period of two days; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And the Boards shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Act, who have not been already registered and who shall then apply to be registered.

XX. One of the said lists shall then be immediately delivered to the Post Commander, who will forward the same to these Headquarters.

XXI. Each Board shall, at or before the conclusion of registration, forward through the Post Commander to these Headquarters, a recommendation of three suitable persons for Inspectors of Elections in each election precinct, stating the name, occupation and postoffice address of each person recommended.

XXII. It is enjoined upon all Boards of Registration to explain, carefully, to all citizens who have not hitherto enjoyed the right of suffrage, the nature of the privileges which have been extended to them, and the importance of exercising with intelligence the new and honorable franchise with which they have been invested by the Congress of the United States.

XXIII. Boards will take notice that according to Section 10, of the Act of July 19, 1867, they are not to be bound in their actions by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

XXIV. Boards are instructed that all the provisions of the several Acts of Congress cited are to be liberally construed, to the end that all the intents thereof be fully and perfectly carried out.

XXV. The attention of all concerned is directed to the requirements of Section 4 of act of July 19, '67, by which it is made the duty of the Commanding General to remove from office all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and perfect administration of the reconstruction Acts. The names of such offenders will be reported through the Post Commanders, and all persons in this Military District are called to aid and facilitate the execution in good faith of the said Acts and the orders issued in pursuance thereof.

XXVI. The Major General Commanding, in the exercise of an ultimate revisory authority, will, in due season, before the holding of any election, entertain and determine questions assigning errors in the registry, and will, upon inspection of the completed lists, cause corrections of the same, that the true design and purpose of the laws be faithfully answered and that all the rights thereby guaranteed be fully and fairly enjoyed.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS, A. A. G,

The following is the oath that Registrars must take before entering on the discharge of their duties:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God."

The following oath must be taken by all who have their names registered:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of —; that I have resided in said State for — months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of —— in said State; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the U. States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the U. States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the U. States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the U. States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the U. States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do: So help me God."

MARRIED:

In this place, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr. WILLIAM T. VOGLER, to Miss JOHANNA C. MACK, all of this place.

In Yadkin county, on the 23rd ult., at the residence of Judge Pearson, Mr. JAMES M. HOBSON, of Davie, to Miss SALLIE C. PEARSON.

In Tarboro, N. C., on the 6th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Pender, Mr. WM. T. MALLORY to Miss M. PAMELIA, daughter of the late Hon. A. H. Shebpperd of Forsyth county.

The Markets.

As soon as we issue regularly, more full and detailed reports of the markets will be given.

SALEM.—Wheat $2. Corn $1 10. Dried Apples 3 to 4 cts. per pound. Unpeeled Peaches 5 to 6; Pealed Peaches 10 to 15.

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 14.—Tobacco.—There were sold at the Merchant's Exchange, 130 lots of loose and hogsheads, of tobacco. We quote poor and common lugs at $4 @ $5 50. Lugs in good order $6 50 to $9; good leaf from $10 to $16; very good $20 00 to $25 00; fine $35 to $45 00; fancy $50, 60, 70, 76, 80, 124, and $175.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Cotton more active; sales 1800 bales at 28½. Flour, state $6.70@$11; southern $11.25 @ $14.50. Wheat heavy; Georgia amber $2.20 @ $2.30; white $2.35 @ $2.45; N. C. amber, first received in several years, $2.40. Western mixed corn $1.09 @ $1.12; white southern $1.25. Turpentine 60@61. Rosin $3.88 @ $8.50. Gold $1.40½

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Cotton firm and scarce; middling 28½. Flour declined half cent for all grades; superfine $9.50; spring wheat $8.50; western round hoop $10.00. White wheat $2.08. White corn $1 @ $1.06; yellow $1.17.

$12,000

WORTH OF

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber being determined to remove West, will offer for sale at public auction, in *Lewisville*, Forsyth county, N. C., on the 29th, 30th and 31st days of August inst, the following real and personal property, to wit:

A valuable plantation in the county of Davie, on Dutchman Creek, containing 195 acres, 100 acres of which are choice bottom land.

Also a valuable plantation in Forsyth county, on Double Creek, near Lewisville, containing 250 acres, 80 or 90 of which are in a high state of cultivation, and mostly fresh land.

Also one plantation on Ellison's Creek, near Lewisville, containing 130 acres, 75 of which are in cultivation, with several *other small tracts of land*, some of which have improvements on them.

Also at the same time and place, one *TOWN LOT IN LEWISVILLE*, containing 4 acres, with a commodious two-story Dwelling and good Out Houses. Also a lot containing 1 acre, with a good two-story Dwelling House.

Also a pair of good MULES, one fine MARE, one yoke of OXEN, two MILCH COWS, three YEARLINGS, 75 head of extra fine HOGS, weighing from 40 to 250 lbs. gross, 3 Wagons, 2 Carts, 1 Buggy, 1 Sulky, 2 Stills with good tubs and all necessary fixtures. A growing crop of Corn, 300 dozen of good Oats; $1,200 or $1,500 worth of STORE GOODS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

The land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye or Tobacco.

Persons wishing to examine any of the property can do so by calling on the subscriber at Lewisville, Forsyth County, N. C.

Any of the above property may be bought privately before the day of sale.

Stock and grain will be sold for cash. Other property will be sold on very favorable terms.

☞ Conditions made known on the day of sale. Persons indebted to the subscriber on open account will please call and settle immediately, as longer indulgence is impossible under the circumstances.

W. B. STIPE.
Lewisville, Aug. 16, 1867. 1-tds.

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND

DYE-STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment, always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜
A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1-tf.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

Corner High & Water Streets,
Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.

1-1y.

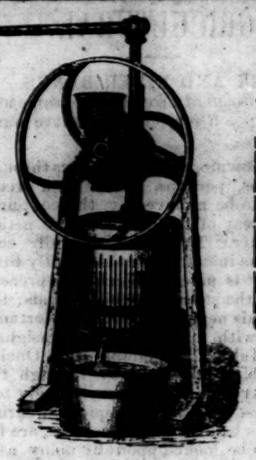
Berkley, Millar & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,

16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va.
L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY.
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C*



FAMILY WINE AND CIDER MILL.

THIS Mill will grind from 8 to 10 bushels of Apples, or 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Berries, &c., per hour.

A man can make from two to three barrels of Cider, or 100 to 150 gallons of Wine per day.

They are excellent, cheap, strong and durable. Weight about 150 pounds.

A Larger Mill.

Also a much larger mill that will grind a bushel in two minutes, and run with hand or horse power.

Both are first rate mills and ought to be generally introduced. I have five sold to arrive to-day.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1867. 1-tf

FOR SALE.

A lot of New sheet copper for sale. Also Stills repaired at short notice.

JACOB REICH.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 16, 1867. 1-3t.

BLACKBERRIES, CHERRIES,

AND

Dried Fruit Generally.

I want to purchase **500 barrels** or **100,000 pounds** well dried Blackberries at 6 cents per pound, and **50 barrels** of seeded Cherries.

Also peeled and unpeeled Peaches, bright Apples, Plums, Pears, Whortleberries, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 15, 1867. 1-tf

PRICES REDUCED.

RANDOLPH 4-4 Sheeting by the Bale at 16 cents!

by
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Aug. 14, 1687. 1-tf.

GUANO.

I AM making up a club to buy Guano direct from the Government Bonded Ware-house, New York,—and if there is any good article that is the way to get it. Can not get up less than 50 Tons—I shall charge simply commission and freight—Cash to accompany the order—30 Tons already made up.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Aug. 16, 1867. 1-1y

Wearing of the Gray,

Surry of Eagle's Nest,

Just received at BLUM'S.

POPULAR SUMMER BOOKS.

ST. ELMO.

A splendid new Novel by Miss Augusta J. Evans.

This book is considered the best of Miss Evans' works.

SCHÖNBERG-COTTA FAMILY.

This well known book is still a favorite among the people. Everybody would be benefited by perusingit.

SUNNY BANK.

This is one of Marion Harland's most entertaining works, and has passed through large editions in a comparative short time.

SPURGEON'S GEMS,

Or selections from Spurgeon's Sermons.

HORSE SHOE ROBINSON.

By Kennedy. This old book has been renewed periodically for many years, and has lost none of its interest.

The above books, with numerous other articles in the Book and Stationery line, may be found at BLUM'S.

J. G. VEACH'S

MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE—Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM.

Leaves High Point at 4½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 3½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ The Reidsville Express runs in connection with this line three times per week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25th, 1867. 25-3m

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

16-6m

NEW STORE

—AND—

NEW GOODS.

I have now completed and moved into my

LARGE NEW STORE,

and have opened therein one of the *LARGEST* and *MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS* in this country, which has just been purchased in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, at the

VERY LOWEST REDUCED PRICES.

The Stock is Very Large

and will embrace everything usually called for in this country. Should it happen that any article would be called for that is not on hand, we will procure it at a few days notice.

PRICES ASTONISHINGLY LOW,

of which we wish you to convince yourselves, by calling and examining for yourselves. You will find that our house is the place to buy if

YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

We want to show the variety, extent, and cheapness of our goods, and we will consider it

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

Among our present assortment you can find

10,000 YARDS OF CALICO

at from ten cents a yard upwards; besides a variety of DeLaines, Foulards, Chintzes, Lenos, Barages, Poplins, Alpachas, &c., &c.

1,000 Yards of Tweeds, Jeans, and Broad Cloths.

500 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES.

5,000 yds. of Randolph Sheetings at 17 to 20 cts.

500 Bunches Cotton Yarns, of all numbers, besides a large number of

Bleached and Unbleached Domestics,
Tickings,
Canvass,
Flannels,
&c., &c., &c.

Also a full assortment of

Hardware, Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Coffe, Sugar, Molasses,
Syrup, Iron, Nails, Salt,
Window Glass, Sole Leather,
Tin Ware, Cook Stoves,
Coal Oil, Machine Oil,
Linseed Oil, Soaps, Candles,
Starch, Rifle and Blasting Powder,
Oil Cloths, Floor Cloths and Carpets,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Tubs,
Brooms, Buckets,
Earthern and Stone Ware,
Castings,
Ropes,
Rugs, Shovels, Spades,
Forks, Hoes, Rakes,
Chains, &c., &c.

Among the MEDICINES

YOU CAN FIND

Jaynes' Expectorant,
Alternative,
Carminative Balsam,
Tonic Vermifuge,
Sanative Pills,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills,
Indian Vegetable,
Moffatt's,
Strong's,
and Brandreth's Pills,
Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger,
Turlington Balsam of Life,
Mexican Mustang Liniment,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Wistar's Cough Lozenges,
Squills,
Paregoric,
Opodeldoc,
Peppermint, &c.,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

A LOT OF SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONERY.

Among which are Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Bullion's English Grammar, Davies' and Emerson's Arithmetic, New York Readers, North Carolina Readers, Spelling Books, Primers, Paper, Slates, Pens, Ink, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Bibles and Testaments from the American Bible Society,
Sunday School Tickets,
Reward Books,
Tracts, &c., &c.,

which will be sold at catalogue prices, without any profit added; also

Union Hymn Books,
Moravian Hymn Books, &c.

I am also Agent for the sale of various Manufactures. Among them

Thompson's Ploughs,
Corn Shellers,
Fodder Cutters,
Horse Powers and Threshers,
Reapers and Mowers,
The celebrated Montgomery Wheat Fan,
Corn Shellers,
Cider and Wine Mills.

Bough's Raw Bone Phosphate, said to be equal to Guano, at half the price.

The King's Mountain Iron Works will also keep me supplied with their valuable Rolled Iron.

I expect to Barter for

Bacon, Beeswax,
Lard, Butter,
Flaxseed, Feathers,
Corn,
Wheat,
Rye,
Oats,
&c., &c.

Also Dried Apples, Peaches, Pears, Black Berries, Whortle Berries, Cherries, Plums, &c.

E. A. VOGLER,
SALEM, N. C.
July 23rd, 1867.

HUMOROUS.

DRESSING FOR CHURCH.

Has anybody heard the bell;
You have?—Dear me, I know full well!
I'll never dress in time.
For mercy's sake come help me, Luce,
I'll make my toilet very spruce—
This silk is quite sublime!

Here, lace this gaiter for me, do;
"A hole!" you say? plague take the shoe!
Please, Lucy, try and hide it.
Just think, it's Sunday, and my soul,
I cannot wear it with a hole!
The men will surely spy it.

They're always peeping at our feet,
(Tho', to be sure, they needn't peep,
The way we hold our dresses;)
I'll disappoint them, though, to-day!
"And cross myself," pray did you say?
Don't laugh at my distresses!

Now, Lucy, pray feel my waterfall;
Do you think it large? ain't it too small?
What bother these things give.
My rats and mice, do they set straight?
Please hurry Lucy, I know I'm late—
There's "Wille," as I live.

How splendidly the silk will rustle!
(Please hand my "self-adjusting bustle,"
My corset and my hoop.)
There now, I'll take five skirts or six—
Do marry, Lucy, and help me fix,
You know I cannot stoop!

"How shall I say my prayers to-day?"
As if girls went to church to pray!
How can you be so foolish?
Here, damp this ribbon in cologne;
"What for?" to paint, you silly one;
Now, Lucy, don't be mulish.

Now, then, my hat—how he abhors
This thing—it's big as all out-doors—
The frightful sugar scoop!
Thank heaven, my cloak is handsome too;
It cost enough to be, I know—
(Straighten this horrid hoop!)

My handkerchief and gloves you'll find
Just in the drawer. Lucy, are you blind?
(Does my dress trail?)
It's all the fashion now, you know;
(Pray does the paint and powder show
Through my loose veil?)

Thank you, my dear, I b'lieve I'm dressed;
The saints be praised! the day of rest
Comes only once in seven;
For if, on all the other six,
This trouble I should have to fix,
I'd never get to heaven.

PARLOR JUGGLING.

As we wish to keep up with the very best magazines of the day, many of which give instructions for interesting tricks of ledgerdemain, we select the following in this line, which we assure the reader, may all be accounted for on natural principles:

The Spittoon Trick.—Take two half-gallon spittoons—white ones are the best—then select a strong red cord—a worsted one if it can be procured—pass the cord through the two holes of the spittoons and give the ends to a gentleman and lady, selected from the company, to hold. Now let a lady seize the spittoons, and sliding each to the opposite end of the cord, bring them together smartly, when they will break in pieces and fall to the floor. This trick is easily performed, and will excite considerable applause.

The Magic Stick.—To do this trick properly you will need a pearl-handled knife and a stout, hard-wood stick, some two inches in length. Sharpen the two ends of the stick and then try to crush it endways, either between your hands, or by sitting upon it. This, to your astonishment, you will find it impossible to do.

The Flying Hen.—Select a large, well fed hen—the color is immaterial, though black is best—and place her in a sitting posture on some smooth surface. Then place her over a paste-board box eighteen by thirty inches. Pound smartly upon the top of the box with a bone handled table knife for three minutes, and then suddenly raise it, when the hen will immediately fly away. This trick can be performed by any person of average intelligence, who gives his whole mind to it.

The Nail Trick.—Take two large wrought iron nails, and wire them together in the form of a cross. It will then be found impossible to swallow them. There is no deception about this.

The cable.—Take a piece of tarred cable about fifteen inches in length, cut it carefully in two with a sharp knife, and then try to chew the ends together. You can try as long as you like.

The Magic Eggs.—Put twelve fresh eggs carefully into a green worsted bag. Swing the bag rapidly about your head hitting it each time against the door post. Then ask the company if they will have them boiled, scrambled or fried. It will make no difference which they choose.

The Four Jacks.—Select a deck of cards with plain white backs, take out the four jacks and burn them before the company, letting them see the ashes. Now shuffle the cards quickly, and holding them in the left hand give them a sharp rap with the knuckles of the right. Then place them on the table with the face down, and defy the company to find the Jacks. They can't do it.

CALL FOR MR. HENRY!—At a political meeting the speakers and the audience were very much annoyed by a man who constantly called for "Mr. Henry! Mr. Henry! Mr. Henry! I call for Mr. Henry!"

After several interruptions of this kind at each speech, a young man ascended the platform and was soon arising his eloquence in magniloquent style, striking powerfully out in his gestures, when again the old cry was heard for Mr. Henry.

Putting his hands to his mouth, this man called at the top of his voice, "Mr. Henry! Mr. Henry! I call on Mr. Henry to make a speech."

The chairman arose and remarked that it would oblige the audience if the gentleman would refrain from any further calling for Mr. Henry, as that gentleman was now speaking.

"Is that Mr. Henry?" said the disturber of the meeting. "Thunder! that can't be Mr. Henry! Why that's the little cuss that told me to holler!"

Mr. Gough adds, that in telling this story to a man who could never be made to see the joke, after studying for some minutes he asked him: "Well, what did he want him to holler for?"

AGRICULTURAL.

CREEK AND RIVER BANKS.

The *Wallingford Circular* gives some useful hints upon a subject important to many farmers:

"People owning farms in valleys through which runs, perhaps, a river or a creek, are liable to be annoyed by the continual wearing away of the banks by the action of the water. The evil is generally submitted to as inevitable; consequently little or no effort is made to check the process, and keep the stream within bounds; the result of this neglect is a crooked, tortuous channel, with ill-shaped and unsightly banks. Take for example the Oneida Creek, which takes its way through the Community domain. Its exceedingly tortuous course and the consequent wearing away of its banks at all the angles, are beginning to be looked upon by many as a nuisance rather than as a blessing.

"But is there not a remedy for the evil? I think there is. There are at least two ways in which the wearing away of creek and river banks may be effectually stopped. One way in which it may be done, is to straighten the course of the stream, by cutting new channels, so that there shall be no crooks by which the current is thrown against the banks. These new channels should be of a proper width to carry the water, and the banks should be sloped at an angle of forty-five degrees and allowed to become turfed over by sowing on grass seed, or by some other method. The middle of the channel should then be kept clear of obstructions. If this is done there will be little or no wearing of the banks, and the course of the stream will remain unchanged. There is, however, one objection to this method. The old channel would still be an unsightly thing, for in the ordinary way it would be a long time in filling up, and as there would most likely remain more or less water in it, it would grow up to flags and willows. This evil can only be obviated by filling up the ditch, which in case of a large stream would require much labor. In view of this objection it would perhaps be better not to change the course of the creek, but to secure its banks from wearing where the stream makes a curve.

"All who have observed the wearing away of river banks will have noticed the fact that the wearing is mainly at the bottom of the stream, thus undermining its banks and causing them to cave off. Accordingly, trees and shrubs that do not extend their roots below the bed of the river, prove of no avail against the constant action of the water. Whole forests even are sometimes undermined and swept away by strong river currents. If this is a true view of the subject, then the remedy is plain to be seen. Stop the wearing at the bottom and you effectually put an end to the caving of the banks, and consequently to any further encroachments of the stream.

"But to apply the remedy: In the first place dig a slight trench along the bank at the water's edge, and ten or twelve feet below the bed of the river, and commence a wall one stone in thickness, and sloping back at an angle of forty-five degrees, and carry it to a height of from two to four feet, according to the depth of the ordinary current, and continue the sloping of the bank to the surface of the ground. The bank above the stone should be turfed over, and, if farther protection is thought to be necessary in case of high water, some willows may be stuck in the bank just above the stone. If the work is well done, it will be found to resist the action of the current for ages; and if the stones are plenty near at hand, the expense will not be great; for any kind of stone of suitable size will answer the purpose, no mortar will be needed, and any common laborer can do the work. In places where the current is not very strong, and the bend in the river not very sharp, simply sloping the banks and shoveling up the small stones from the bottom of the stream against the bank will be enough to secure it against further wear."

HOW TO MAKE WINE.—Not according to this receipt or that. It seems as though there were a thousand ways to make wine. This is all wrong. Such multiplicity only perplexes. The simplest thing in the world is to make wine; or, rather, wine is not made, it makes itself. Simply express the juice and let it stand. That makes wine: that is the whole of it.

For domestic wines, which people will drink, treatment is required. Here sugar must be added, that is all. Were there sugar enough in the berries—currants, rhubarb, etc.,—it would come under the head of grape wine. Each man may judge as to the amount of sugar he wants. Some people like sweeter and some sourer wine. Make to suit your taste, and the sugar is your criterion. For wild, sour grapes a pound of sugar to a quart of juice is the rule. Some have a quart or even a third less. The more sugar, the sweeter will be your wine. All wines are alike in one respect, in the general wine taste. The difference is made by the flavor of the fruit. Thus the strawberry wine is different from the blackberry wine, and these different from the grape. The reason why the grape is best (to a cultivated taste,) is that its sugar is better, differing from the cane sugar. But the grape flavor is also excellent. Flavor and sugar unite in the grape, and hence it makes the best wine, so good that it is called the only wine.

But a man can help to make wine—help just as he does in anything—that is, he can see that only pure, ripe grapes are used; that vessels are clean; in a word, that everything is done in a workmanlike way. This will improve the article just as any article is improved by care in the production. Give them, the grapes, a chance to ripen thoroughly their fruit, and a good chance for fermentation in clean vessels. If the temperature is low—in the long stage of fermentation—the wine will be the better, but it will take the longer to make it. In Europe casks are sunk sixty feet in the earth. That gives uniformity, as well as low temperature.—*F. G., in the Rural World.*

Benefits, like flowers, please while they are fresh.

By a timely resistance the greatest evil may be overcome.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Snbscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Priviliges to Publishers.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper. Otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Writing on Newspapers.

To inclose or conceal a letter, or other thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine or other printed matter, is illegal and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to letter postage.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other than the name and address of the persons to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subject the package to letter postage.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of

PAPERS,

embracing

Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
&c., &c.

Drawing Paper and Bristol Boards, Blot. Pads,

—ALSO—

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c.
Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetic, and Keys.
Comstock's Philosophy, Botany,
Geology and Chemistry.
Bullion's Grammar,
Mitchell's Geography,
Primary, Intermediate, & School,
Webster's Spellers,
Dictionaries: Webster's and Worcester's
Readers: McGuffey's and North Crrolina.
Southern Harmony,
a variety of Primers, &c.

ALSO

Methodist, Moravian, Lutheran and Baptist
HYMN BOOKS,
BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,
Speakers, Book of Dialogues, Song Books,
Toy Books, &c., &c.
Beadle and Munro's
Popular DIME NOVELS,
Books of Fun, Cook Books, &c.

BLANK BOOKS,

Composition Books, Exercise Books,
Copy Books, a good assortment.
Memorandum and Pass Books,

for Sale Cheap by
L. V. BLUM.

Salem, March, 1867. 7-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

INKS.

BLACK, RED, BLUE AND
INDELIBLE INKS
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

TOY BOOKS.

A GOOD assortment of the most popular Toy Books, plain and colored,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

NEW LOT OF BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED
AN ADDITIONAL LOT OF
SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES, FIRE SCREENS,
LEGAL CAP, ENVELOPES, INKS, &c., &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, May 17th, 1867.

SCHOOL

AND STATIONERY,

WE respectfully call the attention of the public to our stock of School Books and Stationery, being satisfied that we can sell as cheap if not cheaper than the cheapest.
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., June 14, 1667.

To Advertisers.

PERSONS wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the advertising columns of *Farmers' and Planters' Almanac*, will please call on the subscriber without delay.
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, July 11, 1867.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.
AT BLUM'S.

JUST RECEIVED A VARIED ASsortment of new

Window Shades.

Common Figured,
Green Gilt,
Satin Gilt,
Oil Shades,
with Judd's Patent Fixtures and common do.
Superior Porcupine Pen Holders,
Spencer's Pens,
Bath Post, (square)
Water Marked Note (2 sizes) and do Envelopes
Tissue Paper—red and yellow,
Pocket Inks, &c., &c. AT BLUM'S.

SPURGEON'S LATEST BOOK!

MORNING BY MORNING

OR

DAILY READINGS FOR FAMILY AND CLOSET
FOR SALE AT BLUM'S.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
AT BLUM'S.

Marbled and Fancy Papers,
suitable for covering and lining Fancy Boxes, for sale at BLUM'S.

THE

People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM,

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC,
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS.**

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper.

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent, one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 50.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE

Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS—CASH.

Salem, N. C. L. V. BLUM.

PERRY DAVIS'

Vegetable Pain Killer.

Is the most popular medicine extant.

THE PAIN KILLER
Is equally efficacious to young or old.
THE PAIN KILLER
Is both an Internal and External Remedy
THE PAIN KILLER Should be used
at the first manifestation of Cold or Coug
THE PAIN KILLER. Don't
fail to keep it in the House ready for use.
THE PAIN KILLER
Is good for Sprains and Burns. Try it.
THE PAIN KILLER
Cures the Toothache.
THE PAIN KILLER
Is a favotite with all classes.
THE PAIN KILLER
Will cure Chilblains.
THE PAIN KILLER
Will cure Cholera Morbus.
THE PAIN KILLER
Will cure dyspepsia.
THE PAIN KILLER
Is the great family Medicine of the age.
THE PAIN KILLER
Can be bought of your Druggist or Grocer.
THE PAIN KILLER
Is good for Scalds and Burns.
THE PAIN KILLER
Has the verdict of the People in its favor.
THE PAIN KILLER
Gives universal satisfaction
THE PAIN KILLER
Beware of Imitations and Counterfeits.
THE PAIN KILLER
Is an almost instant cure for CHOLERA, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent and Skillful Physicians. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considerad by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY.
THE PAIN KILLER. Each bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use.
THE PAIN KILLER Is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
Proprietors.
74 High Street, Providence, R. I.
378 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.
17 Southampton Row, London, Eng.

Opinions of the Press, Clergymen, &c.

We will make a few short extracts from the many Testimonials we have received from time to time, unsolicited.

From Editors.

The New York "Examiner," says: Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the numerous illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases, I have used Davis Pain Killer, and consider it an indispensable article in the medicine box. In diarrhœa, it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises, it is invaluable.

A. D. Milne, Editor of the "Messenger," Glens Falls, N. Y., says: There is no medicine at the present day, I value so highly as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. I have used it in my family for years; and in every instance it has proved a sovereign remedy. I tested its qualities to-day on a severe burn, and found it all that could be desired.

Mr. John Jackson of the Calais "Advertiser" writes: I know it to be all it is recommended, having used it in my family six or seven years.

The Salem "Observer," says: No article of medicine ever attained to such unbounded popularity and extensive diffusion. It has penetrated to every part, even the most remote of the known world, bearing with it its healing influences more potent than those of the spices of "Araby the blessed." We are informed by our principle druggists that they sell more of this article for exportation than of any or all others, and that the demand is constantly increasing.

The Cincinnati "Nonpareil," Nov. 14, 1840, says: Some of our most prominent citizens and business men strongly recommend it to the public as an article of great merit and virtue, and that they never knew any medicine to become so deservedly popular in so short a time.

From Clergymen.

Rev. James C. Boomer says: I have used Perry Davis Pain Killer with great success in cases of Cholera infantum, common bowel complaints, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c. and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

Rev. G. J. Stearns says: I consider it the best remedy I ever knew for dyspepsia.

Rev. Edward X. Fuller, says: I have witnessed the beneficial effect of your Pain Killer in cases of dysentery and cholera morbus, within a few months past, and would cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from similar diseases as a safe and effectual remedy.

Rev. A. Webster, Editor of the "Christian Era," writes: I have used your Pain Killer for many years in my family with much satisfaction.

NEWARK, N. J., June 6th, 1860.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON—Gentlemen:—Allow me unsolicited, to send you a word of commendation for your Pain Killer. I have used it in my family these several years and found it all it claims to be—for Rheumatism, Colds, Burns, Cholera tendencies and difficulties, as well as diseases generally, that prevail in families. I regard the Pain Killer as beyond all price, and as efficacious beyond any medicine within my knowledge. We keep it as our chief family medicine, and find its use in ordinary cases worth more than any doctor. The testimony of others among my acquaintances and friends are equally favorable.—Many clergymen have spoken of it in the highest terms as a family medicine. Missionaries in repeated instances have said to me in person, and in their letters, that the Pain Killer was by far the best medicine used in heathen lands and they use it for themselves and families, and administer it to others around them. Thus much I am inclined to say as an act of justice to yourselves, and as a benefit to others. You are at liberty to use this testimonial, if of any service.

REV. W. B. JACOBS.
Late Editor Christian Chronicle,

Beware of all Imitations.

The Pain Killer is sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and in Foreign Countries. Prices—25 cents, 50 cents, $1 per bottle.
15-3m.